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P.I. Tax On M.K. Shoes

Manila, Jan. 28.—Rubber shoes manufactured in Hongkong are to be taxed 25 centavos (approximately 50 cents Hongkong), according to the Secretary of Finance, Mr. Miguel Cuaderno.

The next tax is half that of the previous special customs duties of 50 centavos and it is understood that the new rate is subject to revision.—Reuter.

Refugees Killed And Kidnapped

Parachinar Outrage

New Delhi, Jan. 27.—About 130 non-Muslim refugees were killed and 50 wounded and 50 kidnapped when tribesmen attacked the Parachinar refugee camp in the Kurram agency, Northwest Province, according to an Indian Government report tonight.

Over 100 of the tribesmen were killed in turn by Kurram militia, it was added.

Mahatma Gandhi speaking today at the Moslem fair at Mohauli, is reported to have referred to the "shocking news" from Parachinar, saying his news was that Mangal tribesmen from Afghanistan had slaughtered a large number of non-Muslims.

EVACUATION DELAYED

The Indian Government statement issued by the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, said that following the attacks by neighbouring tribes last October, representations were made for the immediate evacuation of non-Muslims from Parachinar.

Pending completion of arrangements for the evacuation, the non-Muslims moved into a canvas camp where they had to buy food at "prohibitive prices" and were "deprived of all news and communication while their houses were broken into and looted."

The Government of India, the statement added, made three further representations including one to Liaquat Ali Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, to get non-Muslims out of the snow-bound Parachinar camp to a place of safety. These requests had no effect, it was alleged.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Food Parcels Campaign

WITH some reluctance a member of the Parachinar Britain committee has admitted that the local campaign has been a success. So far 50 tons of food gifts have been despatched to England and another 1,000 parcels are to be shipped this week. These are figures which we feel merit some satisfaction; they certainly reflect great credit on the hard working women who have devoted a considerable amount of time and energy to the task of collecting subscriptions and preparing the food parcels for despatch to hungry Britons. But, it is claimed, Hongkong could have done much more, meaning presumably, that the Colony could have shown more generosity in donating money and food. This may be so, but the organisers should not allow themselves to become too disheartened by the response to their appeals. It must be remembered that the cause for which the appeal has been made, though highly worthy, of necessity possessed a limited appeal in this part of the world. While it is generally known that the people of Britain are going short of many essential foodstuffs, it is also a fact that they are not actually starving, or anything like it. One of the most important tasks carried out by the Ministry of Food and Health during the early days of World War II was to prepare a balanced national diet in order to afford the people the maximum nutrition from the restricted rations. This has been continued in the post-war years and has, without question, been the means of averting any danger of general debility among the masses. Knowledge of this somewhat robs an

appeal for food parcels of its dramatic and emotional content, especially for non-Europeans who have no direct family ties with the home country. There is, too, another factor which may have caused a limited public response to the parcels appeal. Most Britons in Hongkong have relations and intimate friends in England and have been, and still are, sending them food parcels. Parcels and postage are not cheap and sent regularly are a real drain on the financial resources of the donors. Moreover, it is natural for preference to be given to the personal, rather than the impersonal, form of gift. The drive for food parcels has been a commendable effort, but if the organisers feel a little disappointed with the result, they may find consolation in the knowledge that a substantial number of similar parcels are being sent home every week by individual members of the community, and that hungry relatives and friends in Britain are by no means forgotten in Hongkong. The most disconcerting part of the statement made by a committee member to the Press was the allegation that foodstuffs are rotting in our storage houses and are being destroyed every month by the Health Authorities. This calls for official investigation, and suitable action by the authorities to ensure that surplus food stocks be made available for consumption. Rather than permit the food to rot, Government should purchase it on behalf of the community and have it sent to Britain where it is so badly needed. Deliberate food wastage in these times of acute shortages is deplorable and should not be tolerated.

British Note To China On Kowloon City Dispute

Wants Jurisdiction & Eviction Issues Treated Separately

London, Jan. 27.—Britain has told China she wishes to treat the jurisdiction of the Walled City of Kowloon, as a separate issue from the recent eviction of squatters, and the British Government deplored the fact that the riots over the eviction of the squatters had occurred while talks were going on in Nanking about the future of Kowloon.

Britain regarded these discussions as still in progress, the note said, and the Government hoped shortly to submit its views to the Chinese Government.

The note declared that it would have been "quite wrong" for the Hongkong Government to have failed to take administrative action for the welfare of Kowloon just because the jurisdiction issue was under discussion.

Reviewing the facts of the eviction of squatters from 54 huts on the site of the old wall and the subsequent resistance when the Hongkong police ousted the squatters for a second time on January 5, the British note blamed the Chinese press, which for weeks past had been sedulously fanning the spark of anti-British agitation.

The note mentioned, particularly the Chinese National Times, which it said was understood to be subsidised by the Kuomintang, and which had printed exaggerated and misleading reports.

MAGISTRATE BLAMED

It also blamed for the riots the "provocative action" of the Magistrate of Po On, who had addressed his squatters under the Chinese flag after the first eviction.

This move, the note said, was interpreted in the Chinese press as a reaffirmation of Chinese sovereignty.

The British Government declared that it believed the Hongkong Government was fully justified in deciding to clear the area of squatters, and considered that it had been every consideration to the squatters.

Britain recently sent a note to China demanding compensation for the British property destroyed in the Canton anti-British riots. The Chinese note which followed made no mention of the British request, but in return demanded compensation for the Kowloon incident.—Reuter.

VIOLENCE DETESTED

London, Jan. 27. China shares with the British people her detestation

Opposition To Franc Devaluation Bill

PREMIER FACES NEW CRISIS

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Premier, M. Robert Schuman, is holding an extraordinary meeting tonight to discuss a threatened crisis after a decision by the Socialist Party group in the National Assembly to vote against the Government's bill re-establishing a free market in gold and hard currencies.

Some quarters thought a Cabinet crisis was possible in the next 24 hours, but most lobby observers believed that in the end some bargain would be made to avoid the Government's resignation.

The Government's bill was rejected today by the Finance Committee of the National Assembly by 17 votes to 15 with seven abstentions.

The Socialists and Communists voted against the bill and the popular Republicans and some radicals for it.

The Assembly itself met this afternoon and adjourned later tonight as the Finance Committee had not yet completed its study of the bill.

MODIFICATION SOUGHT

The Socialists, on whose votes the Government depends for a majority, decided at their meeting tonight to send a party delegation to the Prime Minister to try and get the Government to modify its policy and satisfy Socialist apprehensions.

The main objections to the bill voiced at the Socialist meeting were:

1. The Government had failed to take into account the objections of the British Government.
2. It had ignored the views of the International Monetary Fund.
3. It was opening the door to an out of date economic liberalism.

It was not clear what the Socialists proposed in place of the Government's bill, and it was thought in the lobby that the Socialists might well finally decide to continue to support the Government provided M. Rene Mayer, the Finance Minister, or at least his Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, M. Felix Galliard, resigned.

BRITISH OFFER

Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, offered to increase the deliveries of British coal to France from 6,000 to 25,000 tons a month if France abandoned

the "double franc" devaluation scheme. M. Mayer told a joint meeting of the Finance and Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Assembly today.

Yesterday's devaluation of the franc from 480 to 664 to the pound provided for a free market rate in addition to the official rate. It was the possible effect of the free market rate on the pound which gave vent to British objections.

BANK OF FRANCE RATES

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Bank of France issued this evening the following communiqué:

As from January 26, 1948, the Bank of France buys gold from the public at the following prices:

Billion—Per kilogramme of fine gold 237,400 francs.

United States \$20 piece—7,100 francs.

United States \$10 piece—3,550 francs.

A 20 franc piece of Pae 1914 Latin Union—1,368 francs.

A 10 franc piece of Pae 1914 Latin Union—684 francs.

A British sovereign—1,720 francs.

A British half-sovereign—863 francs.—Reuter.

STERLING UNSTABLE

Singapore, Jan. 27.—Sterling it at present "most unstable," Colonel W.R. Hodgson, Australian Minister to France and Australian representative to the United Nations, said when he arrived at Singapore today on a flying boat on his way to Australia for consultations.

"I could not change sterling at Calcutta, Bahrain, Calcutta or Rangoon," he said.

"The present Australian rate of exchange seems stupid. You can buy more with the Australian pound than with the pound sterling."

One sterling is worth about 25 Australian shillings.—Reuter.

It's Getting Warmer

It is becoming warmer in Hongkong and will continue to do so, said a Royal Observatory official this morning.

At 9 o'clock the temperature was 47, while during the night the mean temperature registered 44.

The official said that it would gradually become warmer because the winds off Formosa which reached gale force were reducing in intensity.

He said the skies may remain overcast for some days to come, but the atmosphere would definitely tend to become warmer.

Iraq Govt. Resigns

Disorders Continue In Baghdad

Baghdad, Jan. 27.—The Iraq Regent, Emir Abdul Ilah, announced tonight the resignation of the Government of Saleh Jabir who last week signed a new treaty of alliance with Britain.

Further violent demonstrations against the treaty took place in Baghdad this morning when several persons were killed and a number injured.

Abdul Aziz Alkassab, President of the Lower House and 30 members of Parliament, then announced their resignations.

The resignations of four Cabinet Ministers followed. They were: Jamil Baban, the Minister of Justice; Tawfiq Ahmad, the Minister of the Interior; Jamil Abdul Wahid, the Minister of Social Affairs; and Yusuf Ghalma, the Minister of Finance.

Salih Jabur then handed in his own resignation to the Regent.

TENSE SITUATION

Machinegunning continued in the city throughout the day.

Parliament met the recent tonight to discuss the tense and critical situation and the Regent decided immediately to accept the resignation of the full Cabinet.

The Regent broadcast the Cabinet's resignation to the nation tonight and at the same time appealed to the people to co-operate in keeping good order to save the country from bloodshed.

Sayid Salih Jabur, Prime Minister of Iraq, appealing today for an end of the demonstrations against the Anglo-Iraq treaty he signed at Portsmouth 12 days ago with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said his Government might use force to maintain order.

He asked that the Government be left to deal with such matters.—Reuter.

Hamburg Explosion

Hamburg, Jan. 27.—At least 197 people, including children, were injured and 850 houses damaged when a heavy bomb exploded while being dismantled for scrap iron in the Soviet Zone city of Erfurt yesterday, the German news service in the British Zone reported today.

Ninety houses were so badly damaged that the occupants had to be evacuated.—Reuter.

Russia Reduces Demands On German Assets In Austria

Vienna, Jan. 27.—Russian claims on German assets in Austria, though now substantially reduced, demand, oil rights estimated to be worth \$135,000,000; shipping estimated at about \$17,000,000 and a lump sum of \$200,000,000 for the remainder of German assets, well-informed sources in Vienna said today.

This total of \$352,000,000 had been scaled down from the Russians' first claim of assets worth \$800,000,000.

Russia's revised proposals on German assets in Austria were "a great and decisive step forward," all parties in Austrian political circles agreed today.

Austrian political circles said the most difficult obstacle to the agreement on the Austrian treaty negotiations had been removed by the Russians agreeing to accept a lump sum of \$200,000,000 for German assets other than oil and shipping, instead of trying to find a theoretical definition of what was a German asset.

The Russian counter-proposals were promised after the breakdown of the Foreign Minister's conference on December 15.

Allied circles here regarded the new claims as the first most important concession the Russians have made throughout the negotiations on the Austrian treaty.—Reuter.

First Round In Lords Fight Over Reform Bill

HOUSE FILLED TO CAPACITY

London, Jan. 27.—Every inch of floor space was taken today when the House of Lords met to consider the Attlee Government's bill to curb the power of the Peers to delay the legislation passed by the House of Commons.

In almost unprecedented scenes some Peers unable to find seats or benches, squatted on the floor while others stood in lobbies and lined the sides of the Chamber. Some even shared the Lord Chancellor's seat with him.

Normally only about 50 Peers attend the House of Commons debates. Today possibly 300 were present for the Chamber was crammed to capacity. It is unlikely that so many Peers have assembled there at one time for years even for State ceremonial occasions.

Peers, on whose behalf the campaign is being waged to obtain the right to sit and vote in the Upper Chamber, filled the Peers' Gallery.

At the entrance, Members of the House of Commons packed the small space available and stood shoulder to shoulder to watch the proceedings. The public gallery was also full, not an inch of space was available anywhere.

The bill which has already passed through the House of Commons after much controversy, reduces from two years to one the period that the predominantly Conservative House of Lords can hold up a Government measure.

Lord Addison began by moving the second reading of the bill, in other words he was asking for the Peers' agreement in principle.

At present, he said, the Labour majority in the House of Commons might find its work largely sterilised by the House of Lords with a Conservative majority. This was true so with a Conservative Government.

"UNFAIR CONDITIONS"

The bill was a precaution against the repetition of these "unfair conditions."

Lord Addison said it should not be so for the House of Lords by rejecting the Government bill to decide what should be the issues of a general election.

Amid Labour cheers, he declared: "We challenge that implication from the very start."

The Labour Party would not accept that the non-elective House of Lords—membership is hereditary or is nominated by the Government—should be the final arbiter of the opinion of the people.

Lord Addison destroyed the initial hopes of a compromise over the present controversy by rejecting the Conservative suggestion that today's bill should be dropped in favour of one reforming the Upper Chamber.

Referring to the possibility of the House of Lords using its powers to assert itself, Lord Addison criticised the emergency meeting they held during the summer Parliamentary recess against the advice of the Government.

UNPRECEDENTED ACTION

On that occasion they met to review any measures passed by Government departments to deal with the economic crisis while the House of Commons was not sitting.

This, he said, was unprecedented and the Government had not failed to notice it.

More than 2,000,000 people were out of work in 1932 when the Conservative Government was in power but the House of Lords called no special meeting then, he declared.

Adding what advantage there was in rejecting this bill, Lord Addison said the Government intended to go or with it even if it was rejected.

"There is no attack in this bill on the Second Chamber."

"It is only designed to give a fairer chance to other parties in the Second Chamber besides the Conservatives."

"It is calculated to avoid future conflict."

"DISHONEST MEASURE"

Moving the rejection, Lord Salisbury described the bill as the "most dishonest measure ever brought before the British Parliament considering the circumstances in which it had been introduced."

"The only conceivable object of the bill was to enable the Government two years hence to pass another bill to nationalise iron and steel, he declared, and the Cabinet was divided even on that."

After Lord Addison had interrupted to deny this, Lord Salisbury maintained that the bill was offered to "some of the more irresponsible members of the Government to try to keep them quiet for some months more."

(The Conservatives maintain that Mr. Asquith Bevan, the Minister of Health, led the section of the Cabinet which wanted the bill to nationalise iron and steel introduced this session, and that he could only agree to its postponement only if the House of Lords bill was introduced to make sure of nationalisation within the life of the present Parliament.)

Defending the present powers of the Upper Chamber, Lord Salisbury declared: "We believe that the power of the Second Chamber to refer back to the electorate (by rejecting the Government bill), doubtful measures on issues of greatest importance is absolutely vital to the survival of Democracy."

He likened the Second Chamber to that of the automatic pilot of an aeroplane which prevented the machinery from swinging too far either to the right or the left.

(Continued on Page 4)

Shooting To Stop In Old Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Jan. 27.—The Arabs and Jews had agreed to a "cease fire" in the Old City of Jerusalem, site of the holy place of the Christian, Moslem and Jewish religions, according to reports circulating here tonight.

Only a few shots disturbed the city today, the quietest since the United Nations decided on Palestine's partition 59 days ago.

Political activity took the place of shooting as Arab city and district leaders and chiefs from surrounding villages gathered to appoint a committee of 20 members to represent over 100,000 Arabs in the Jerusalem area.

A British army corporal and a Jewish lorry driver were shot dead when an armed band of Arabs attacked traffic on the Halfa-Jaffa Road today.

British police, rushing to the scene of the attack, came under heavy fire from Arabs when passing through a valley and engaged the attackers who were firing from the hills.

The railway connection to Lydda, Palestine's international airport, was cut during the night, it was officially reported this morning.

In Haifa, an Arab police superintendent and a police inspector were shot and wounded by two Jews.—Reuter.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

TO-DAY ONLY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



Born for Trouble

WARNER PICTURE

OPENS TO-MORROW! Glenn FORD • Ann MILLER
"GO WEST, YOUNG LADY"

CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

J. ARTHUR RANK PROUDLY PRODUCED
Deborah KERR SABU David FARRAR in

"BLACK NARCISSUS"

IN TECHNICOLOR



OPENING THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY



The Boy from Stalingrad

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

ORIENTAL

SPECIAL FOR TO-DAY ONLY: 2.30—5.15—7.20—9.20 P.M.
A PICTURE THAT YOU HAVE HEARD SO MUCH ABOUT!

THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

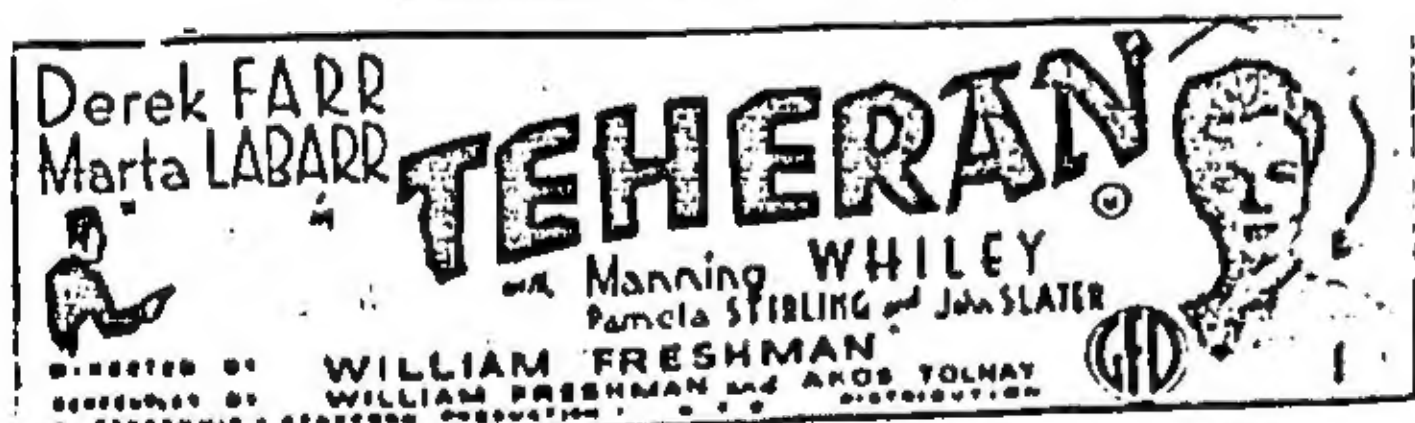


THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

COMMENCING TO-MORROW "PRISONER OF ZENDA"

TO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS



TEHERAN

ALSO—J. ARTHUR RANK ORGANISATION has the honour to present

"THE ROYAL WEDDING" in TECHNICOLOR

TO-MORROW Jimmy DURANT Jane WYMAN in
"YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW"

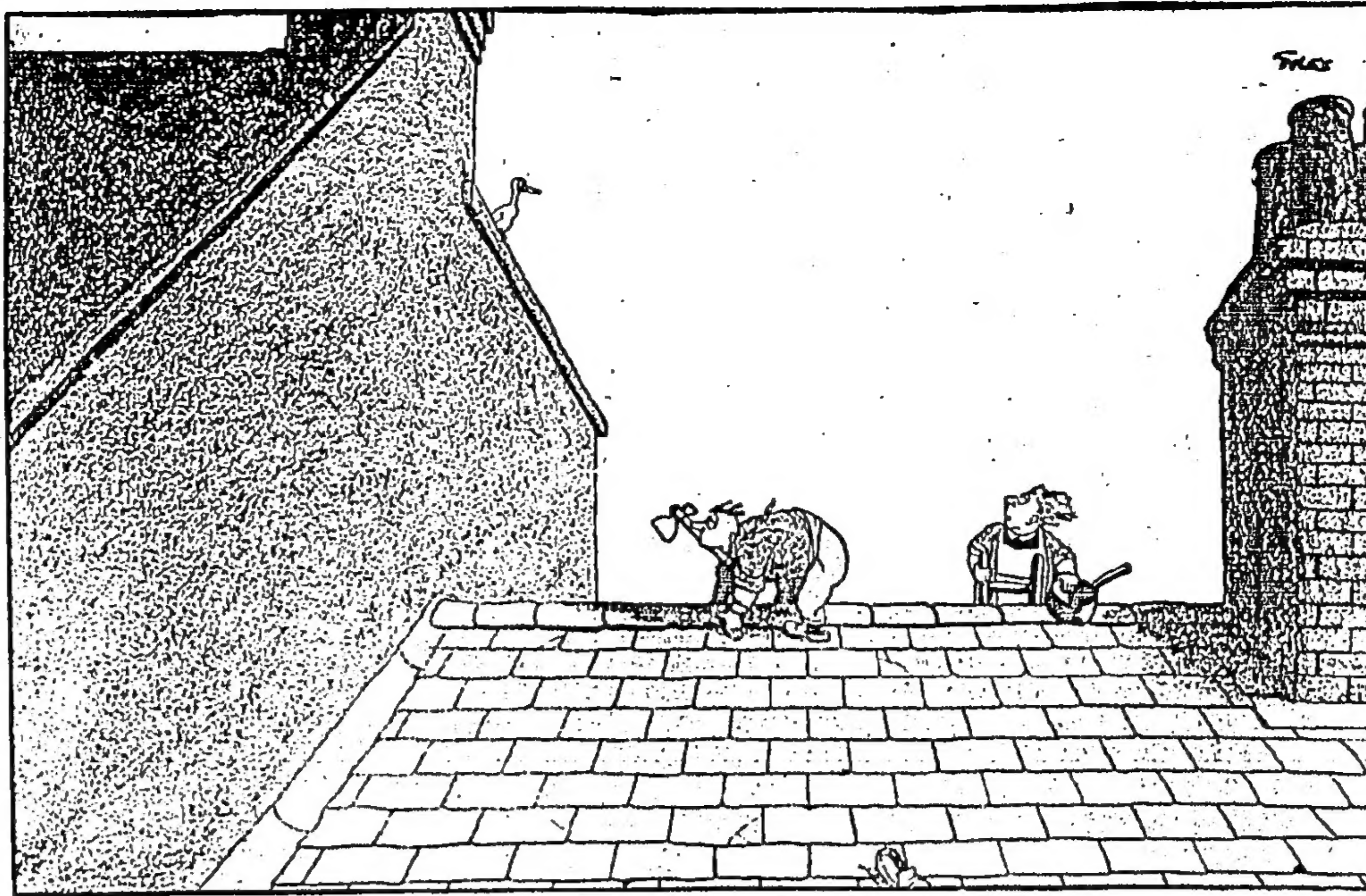
SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

THE MUSICAL WITH THE THRILL!
"M-G-M RE-INTRODUCES"

"THE GREAT WALTZ"

STARRING Louise RAINER • Fernand GRAVET • Milza KORJUS
COMMENCING THURSDAY
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION
James STEWART • Jane WYMAN
in "MAGIC TOWN"

ADDED
"JOE LOUIS vs. JERSEY JOE WALCOTT"



"Give it up, George Christmas is over now, anyway."

Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

"DON'T let's talk about food tonight," she said, leaning against his shoulder as they sat on the deep sofa. "It's so unromantic to talk about food."

"I know it is," he said, "but everybody gets round to it in the end. It's on people's minds. You start up a conversation about books, or something, and before you know where you are you're talking about ideas."

"With fried onions and chip potatoes," she asked. "Steady," he said. "We went through all that last night except that you wanted the potatoes mashed with milk and butter and browned off under the grill."

"Let's stop it now before we get on to the next," she said. "Are you fond of the ballet?"

"You know I'm not," he said. "When I was a boy they called a sweet a pudding. My mother used to make apple puddings full of suet, and boy, oh boy, did we pile on the cream and brown sugar."

"Don't say 'boy, oh boy,'" she said. "It reminds me of America, where they have mindless days and starve to death on fried chicken."

"With bacon, bananas and sweet corn butter," he said. "You wouldn't have said that," she said. "Do you think there's a General Election before 1950?"

"Why should there be?" he asked. "Would a Conservative Government resign with a majority like that?"

"There might be a split in the Labour ranks," she said. "Don't talk to me like a leading article in the Times."

"Very suddenly," he said. "I've mentioned a book, and it leads to things."

"In my," he said. "As you intended to read 'The Thief of Bagdad' for the last of three key chapters, and details of three key chapters in Great Britain during the last century."

"Certainly," she said. "The first key chapter was in the history of the nineteenth century."

"Careful about the hour," he warned her. "It may start something."

"Pardon me," she said. "I forgot. The first key chapter indicates the dawn of liberal opinion against the privileged classes, who ruled by right of birth, was in 1840—something, when the industrialists threw out the landed gentry."

"It sounds fine, and I hope it's correct," he said.

Golden syrup

"DURING the next 50 years or more," she said, "the industrialists inflicted even greater hardships on the workers than they had endured under the landed gentry, with the result that the Liberal Party became more and more popular and finally won the second key election in 1906."

"Splendid," he said. "What happened after that?"

"There were two world wars," she said, "which convinced the electorate that there was not much to choose between Liberals and Conservatives."

"In other words, they were convinced that the welfare of the people was a small consideration with either of these political parties. So

they voted Socialist in the third key election in 1945."

"And what is the lesson, to be learned from it all?" he asked. "The lesson to be learned from it all," she said, "is that you can't fool all the people all the time. Shall we talk about something else now?"

"Certainly," he said. "Shall we talk about your?"

"Yes, please."

"When your hair hangs in a long, measured roll down your neck," he said, "do you know what it reminds me of?"

"Spun gold?" she asked. "When your hair hangs in a long, measured roll down your neck," he said, "do you know what it reminds me of?"

"No," he said. "It's not that."

"Have you the nerve to tell me what it does remind me of?" he asked. "No," he said. "It's not that."

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"No," he said. "It's not that."

"With the best sausage meat," he answered. "Father used to get it in the City."

"And what was round the turkey?" he asked. "In the dish, I mean?"

"Little crisp rolls of Wiltshire bacon."

"None of that filthy muck from abroad?"

"None of that filthy muck," he said. "We simply poured brandy over the Christmas pudding."

"And what was round the turkey?" he asked. "In the dish, I mean?"

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THE COMBINED CHIEFS ARE STILL THERE

By WILLIAM F. McMENAMIN

The British-American Combined Chiefs of Staff set up during World War II to co-ordinate the armed forces of the two countries are still functioning today in a quiet corner of the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C.

Defence Secretary James Forrestal's staff reports they will continue to function "as long as necessary."

The Combined Chiefs were established in February 1942, to co-ordinate "all the factors of military intelligence, transportation, munitions, staff planning, meteorology and communications" of the two nations.

With every element of global combat at their fingertips, the Combined Chiefs were the nerve centre of the Allied war effort.

Section Roped Off

That co-ordination of the war effort has never been dropped. A special section of the Pentagon is roped off against the curious, with wartime secrecy still set aside for the Combined Chiefs.

They function as a unit directly under the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The United States members of Combined Chiefs consist of: Adm. Leahy, chief of staff to the President of the United States; Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, as commander-in-chief of the U. S. Navy; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army chief of staff, and Gen. Carl Spaatz, Air Force chief of staff.

Capt. W. G. Lator, U. S. N. serves as secretary for the United States representation. Great Britain's representatives are: Adm. Sir Henry Moore, Gen. Sir William Morgan and Air Chief Marshal Sir Guy Garrod. Their secretary is Brigadier C. R. Price.

No Formal Treaty

The authority for the Combined Chiefs of Staff came from an executive order issued by President Roosevelt. It resulted from joint Roosevelt-Churchill conversations.

The Combined Chiefs, appointed in a war emergency, may cease to function with the termination of the President's emergency war-time powers. The arrangement is not supported by any official treaty or pact between the two nations.

There have been reports, all unconfirmed, that the Combined Chiefs work on the joint improvement and exchange of newly developed weapons of war and on Arctic defences for the joint defence of Canada and the United States.

Board Lacks Head

The Combined Chiefs do not have a combined staff as such. They get together parts of each staff to form a special body to investigate special problems as they come up. There is no head. They simply nominate someone to preside when they meet.

Proposed combined operations usually are submitted to staff planners, who study the general problems and submit the results to the Combined Chiefs for approval. It is executed by joint directives—United Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

I THOUGHT I was dreaming when I read the other day in Charlotte Brontë's "Villette" a scene in which Lucy Snowe says to Ginevra Fanshawe, "Sheer off!" But there are the astonishing words for all to see.

By the way, how abominably badly Charlotte wrote; or ought one not to say such things?

Old days in Ahahaland

THE ahahans are not an agricultural people. For six months their territory is one large puddle, for the rain never ceases. For the other six months the ground is baked so hard by the sun that they have no implements capable of breaking it up. During the rains they drag the roots of rotten trees across the slimy paths up which the crocodiles crawl from the river to eat them. During the six months of sun, they hunt and fight. The headman sits on a heap of rhinoceros hides in the door of his kraal, drinking himself stupid with a sort of poison made from uli-berries, which his wives press on him whenever he momentarily regains his senses. He holds the spear of office, and commands drums to be beaten incessantly whenever he is asleep. His sons lead the tribe into battle, and if they bring back anything eatable (or uneatable) he eats it in honour of their victory.

Vita Brevis is disgusted

A SOUND of laughter below stairs. The crash of a chair. Vita Brevis rang the bell. A flushed maid appeared. "What is going on, Ethel?"

"Please, madam, it's a Persian nobleman who lost his way."

"What is he doing?" "Collecting kisses, madam, in aid of Persia."

"Tell him I would like to see him at once," said Vita. When the nobleman appeared she said, "De Courcy, a joke is a joke, but this is going too far. Have you no shame? You pretend you love me, and then you go and run amok in my kitchen."

"I get more response down there," said the Captain sulkily. "Well, take off that silly fez and beard, and do try to behave yourself."

"Got a kiss—in aid of Persia?" asked the Captain. "No," cried Vita angrily. "There you are," said Foulrough. "and you wonder why I complain of your coldness. Give me my beard, and I'll go back below."

NANCY Aren't Servants People.

By Ernie Bushmiller



Italy Wants To Be Included

London, Jan. 27.—Britain and France are in consultation about Italy's wish to be associated with the extension of the Anglo-French alliance to other countries of Western Europe on the same footing as the Benelux countries, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The day after the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, launched his "Western Union" project in the House of Commons last week, the Italian Ambassador in London, Duke Tomaso Callari-Scotti, called on Mr. Bevin and indicated that the Italian Government would be glad to be associated with the Anglo-French proposals, but would prefer to be in from the start.—Reuter.

PERON FIVE YEAR PLAN EXPLAINED

Manchester, Jan. 27.—Argentine Ambassador Ricardo de Laboulaye explained the Peron five-year plan to British industrialists today, emphasizing that how the reconstruction of the "convertibility" clause in the 1946 trade agreement hit the plans operation, and expressed the hope that the negotiations going on in Buenos Aires now for a new agreement would come out all right.

Mr. Laboulaye addressed industrialists, who included the directors and managers of Vickers, A. V. Roe and other big concerns, at a special meeting called by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. The Argentine envoy spoke in the panelled board room of the Ship Canal House. He sketched briefly the history of Anglo-Argentine trade relations, drawing special attention to the 1933 trade treaty which conceded favourable customs treatment to the Lancashire textile industry.

He said the war caused a speeding up of industrialization in his country because British imports were reduced to a trickle. The textile industry in Argentina, he said, had "in my country there still is a potential demand for typically British cotton goods." United Press.

Russo-Polish

Trade Pact

London, Jan. 27.—A four-year \$1,000,000,000 trade pact between Russia and Poland was announced by Moscow Radio early today—a few hours after Marshal Stalin had given a dinner at the Kremlin to a galaxy of Soviet Ministers and visiting Poles.

A joint communique quoted by the Radio also announced that both Governments had reached complete agreement on questions concerning the present international political situation.

The Polish delegation was headed by the Prime Minister, M. Jozef Cyrankiewicz. It arrived in Moscow on January 15, and in the consequent talks the highest Soviet officials took part—Marshall Stalin, M. Molotov, the Foreign Minister, and M. Anastas Mikoyan, the Foreign Trade Minister.

The agreement, signed yesterday, covers mutual goods deliveries.—Reuter.

FIRST ROUND IN LORDS REFORM BILL FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

"That equilibrium can only be attained by some power of delay," he declared.

He asked amid opposition cheers why it was necessary to have the Second Chamber at all if only the Government had the right to interpret the views of the people even when those views were not accurately known.

Lord Salisbury then dealt with his proposal for a reform of the House of Lords. It was clear, he said, that the body exercising a delaying function as the House of Lords did, should be most fitted to inspire confidence in the community as a whole.

He partly agreed, he said, with the Government view that the House of Lords as at present constituted, was not such a body.

But it was a mistake to suggest that the Upper Chamber was not a responsible and representative body. "It probably contains a high proportion of the most distinguished men of the day in all the walks of life. It is rich in elder statesmen, ex-governors, ex-diplomats, economists and famous leaders of the Conservatives and of the Labour movement."

DESTROYS BALANCE
"From the point of view of technical knowledge I believe it compares extremely favourably with Members of the House of Commons," he added, amid Conservative cheers. It was essential that a reform should be tackled if the House of Lords was to be modernised and made truly representative.

Plebiscite In Kashmir Still Long Way Off

Lake Success, Jan. 27.—The India and Pakistan delegations, meeting at a round-table conference today, are understood to be still a long way apart on two vital issues affecting the Kashmir plebiscite.

Paratroops Encircled Near Saigon

Singapore, Jan. 27.—Travelers from French Indo-China said today Vietnam fighters had virtually encircled a group of French paratroopers dropped southwest of Saigon.

The French dropped at least 10 plane loads of men on the marshy plains of that area 10 days ago, the informant said. Vietnam Nationalists attacked, they said, and the paratroopers "now are fighting for their existence."

The incident has been the chief rallying point for Vietnam resistance in Cochinchina for months. Associated Press.

Religious Alliance

Saigon, Jan. 27.—The Cao Dai and Southern religious movements in Vietnam, the Annamite Republic in Indo-China, are to sign a pact of alliance today.

The alliance between the two parties, both politically and religiously important, will lend further support to the cause of the ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, the supreme political adviser to the Vietnamese Government.

Cao Daiism supports French Policy in Indo-China, and hundreds of the followers of this 21-year-old cult have been reported fighting the guerrillas of Dr. Ho Chi-minh's Nationalist resistance movement.

Cao Daiism was founded by an Annamite official who claimed "divine revelation to spread a new religion in the world."

Cao Daiism—meaning "Amnesty of God"—made a quick appeal to a small circle of intellectuals who were fascinated by psychic studies and spiritualistic mediums.

This "religion," whose doctrine is drawn mainly from Buddhism, is organized on the model of the Christian Church, with a clerical hierarchy consisting of the "Popes," archbishops, bishops and priests.—Reuter.

PRES. CLEVELAND IN YOKOHAMA

Yokohama, Jan. 27.—The luxury liner President Cleveland held an open house for the occupation bigwigs army, navy and diplomats today before sailing for Honolulu today after a 10-hour stopover in Japan.

Mrs. MacArthur and Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger headed the list of notables who went aboard the American President Line's 23,500-ton liner.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur had a 15-minute interview with Mr. E. Russell Lutz, the Line's executive vice-president, Mr. P. H. Bortwell, Vice President, and Mr. F. H. Spender, the Line's general agent at Yokohama.

Mrs. MacArthur renewed acquaintance with the ship's master, Capt. Henry Nelson, whom she had not seen "since the Melbourne days."

The passengers went ashore for a brief tour of the Tokyo-Yokohama area.—United Press.

The India delegation, which asked for the postponement of the meeting until today, is known to have received fresh instructions from Delhi which, according to one spokesman, "strengthened our delegation's position."

From usually reliable sources it is learned that India still maintains her stand on these two issues.

Firstly, that of the India troops in Kashmir and, secondly, Sheikh Abdullah's administration.

The Pakistan delegation, it is well known, is demanding that no fair plebiscite can be held in Kashmir unless Indian and other "foreign" fighting forces are withdrawn from the territory.

It also holds strongly that only a neutral administration can operate an entirely free plebiscite.

India's Position
India's position on these two points has been clearly stated at previous meetings, and it is not believed that there will be a substantial change in the foreseeable future.

The India Government claims it can not consent to withdraw Indian troops until law and order has been restored.

The spokesmen also argue that it is difficult to see how the Security Council can force the tribesmen to withdraw from Kashmir, unless a relatively strong international fighting force is sent to Kashmir, which is also difficult to envisage in the immediate future.

The India delegation points out that the Pakistan Government has no authority over either the so-called "free" Kashmir forces or tribesmen and could therefore not materially enforce any United Nations decision to eject foreign troops from the territory.

Unprecedented Action
As regards Sheikh Abdullah's administration, the Indian argument is that this is a constitutionally recognised Government for the state and any imposition of a so-called "neutral" administration would be an unprecedented action by the United Nations in interference in the domestic matters of India.

Moreover, whatever the outcome of the round-table talks, it is felt in United Nations circles that the eventual solution of the problem will probably lie in some definite action taken by the Security Council on its own, relying thereafter on both parties to the dispute to abide loyally by the United Nations ruling.—Reuter.

CHINESE SHIP ABANDONED

Shanghai, Jan. 28.—With all engines stopped and water rising steadily in the holds and engine rooms, officers and men of the Chinese ship, Dai Chung-hwa, which ran aground near Tsingtao during the weekend, abandoned ship at noon on Monday, according to local press reports.

The decision to abandon the vessel was made after an anxious night spent in waiting for rescue ships, which were pounding through stormy seas in a vain attempt to reach the stricken ship.

Up to last night, no news was received as to the fate of the crew, but it was believed that they had arrived safely in nearby Tsingtao.

The SOS was received from the 4,000-ton Dai Chung-hwa on Sunday, when she reported she had gone aground near Horseshoe Rock, off Tsingtao, and was taking water rapidly in her holds and engine rooms.

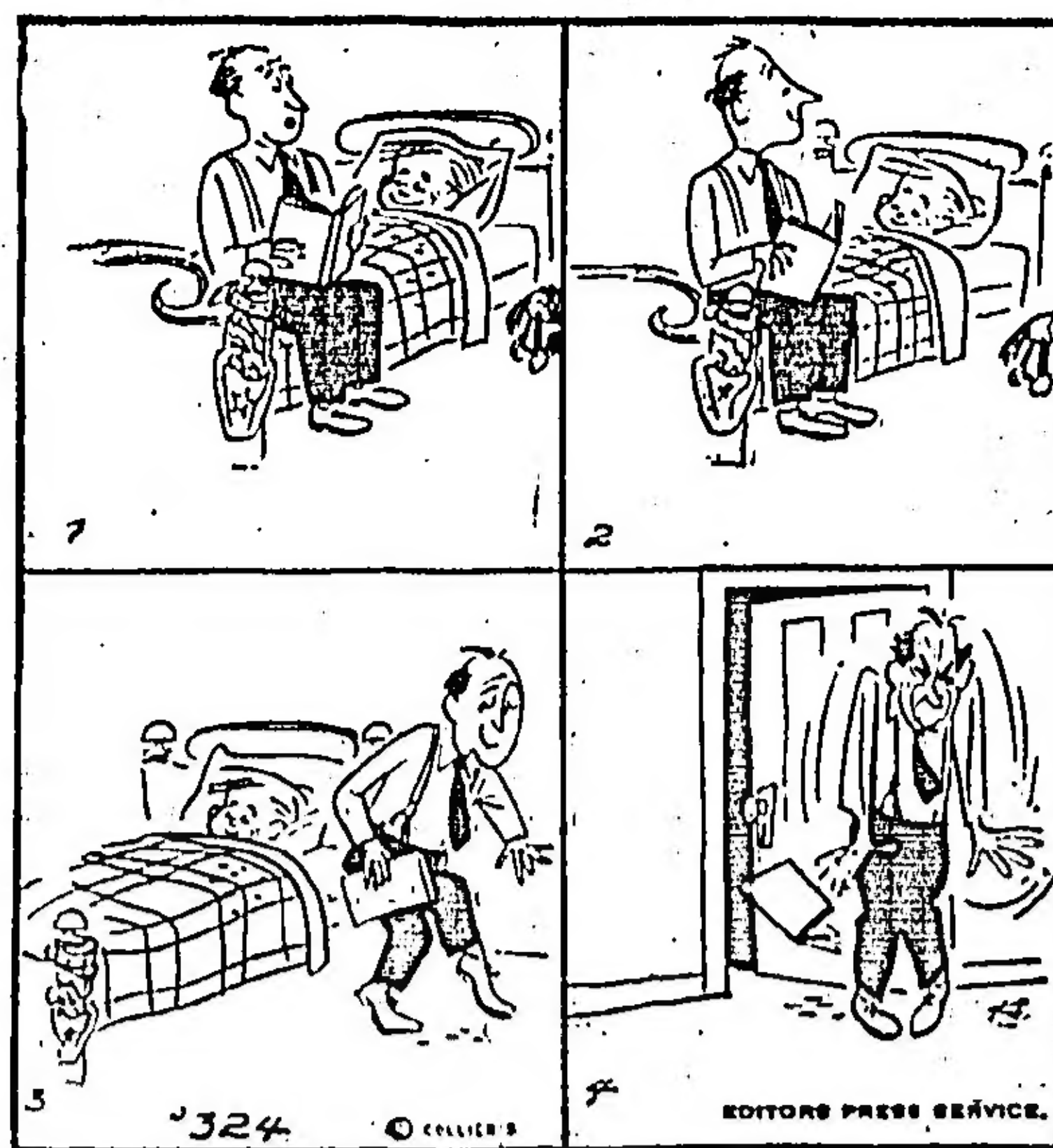
Although many ships responded to her appeal for immediate assistance, none was able to reach her because of the heavy seas.—Reuter.

U Saw's Appeal On Feb. 9

Rangoon, Jan. 27.—The Rangoon High Court will begin on February 9 the hearing of the appeal filed by the ex-Premier, U Saw, and eight others who were sentenced to death by a special tribunal last month for the assassination of U Aung San and six other Burmese Ministers last July.

U Saw will be represented by Mr. J. Salisbury Havock, a British barrister practising in Rangoon. Chan Htoon, the newly-appointed Attorney-General, will handle the case for the state.—Reuter.

DAB and FLOUNDER



— and then what happened, Daddy? —

Louis-Walcott Fight Talks Stalemate

Miami, Florida, Jan. 27.—Negotiations in the proposed world heavyweight title fight between the champion, Joe Louis, and Jersey Joe Walcott, came to a stalemate today over a stipulation set by Mike Jacobs, owner of Louis's contract, that Walcott should be signed over to the Twentieth Century Sports Club exclusively in the event of his winning the title.

NEW GUINEA COLONY FOR EURASIANS

Singapore, Jan. 28.—R. O. Loth, of the Dutch Eurasian Union, has arrived to charter ships to take Eurasian colonists to Dutch New Guinea.

The first 120 Eurasians of this movement settled last year in Hollandia, Loth said, and "hundreds more are en route." The area is thinly settled and fertile.

Loth said hundreds of thousands of Eurasians had the chance of a new life of economic discrimination. He invited especially Anglo-Indians from Pakistan, India and Burma, Anglo-Burmese, Anglo-Malayans and Indo-Chinese of mixed blood.

Loth said the Netherlands had left Dutch New Guinea outside Indonesia because of the projected homeland here for Eurasians, who historically have looked to Europeans as their protectors.—Associated Press.

No Red Influence

New York, Jan. 27.—Mr. Alex A. Maramba, Finance Minister of the Indonesian Republic, took off for Batavia via Amsterdam today, having served on the ITO (International Trade Organisation) conference at Havana.

He declared he was confident that a plebiscite under international supervision would show the Indonesian people's support for the Republic.

Mr. Maramba denied reports of Communist influence in the Indonesian Government, declaring that the Communists consisted only of seven percent of the population.

Commenting on reports that Vice-Premier Mohammed Hatta might become Premier, he said: "I think Mr. Hatta will be a strong premier."—United Press.

Chinese Petition
Singapore, Jan. 27.—The Overseas Chinese Importers' and Exporters' Association today petitioned Dr. Van Mook, Lieutenant Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, requesting an early lifting of the Dutch blockade in the Indies.

If the Dutch would open the Indies' ports, it would to a great extent remove the illegal trading and normal trade between Singapore and Indonesia would be resumed, the petition said.—Reuter.

Death For Two Japanese

Guan, Jan. 27.—The War Crimes Commission today condemned to death 1/14 Kazeto Nakamura and Sgt-Major Chihiro Kokuabe of the Japanese Army for shooting and beheading three Australian prisoners of war on Babelthup, in the Pasau Islands.

Nakamura was also convicted of the murder of an English national who was living on the island with his native wife.

The third defendant, Corporal Yoshimori, was acquitted.—United Press.

The three principals—Mike Jacobs, Felix Boccicchio, owner of Walcott's contract, and Sol Strauss, Jacobs's partner—said that financial arrangements for the proposed return match in June were not the cause of the deadlock.

Boccicchio said: "It is the percentage that is holding things up. It's the exclusive they want if Walcott becomes champion. I could not sign him over to somebody else after all these years."

Both Mike Jacobs and Sol Strauss expect things to "iron out all right."—Reuter.

LIGHT-HEAVY TITLE

Brussels, Jan. 27.—Boxer Joe Graber stated today that he was "astonished" at the announcement that Pavo Bueno, Spanish champion, had been matched to challenge Freddie Mills, the British champion, in a bout for the European lightweight title.

Graber pointed out that by beating Wlesner, the Austrian champion, last September, he considered himself the contender for the European championship.

His fight with Wlesner constituted a semi-final, with the promise by the European Boxing Association that the winner would meet Freddie Mills.—Reuter.

BOXING IN CORK

Cork, Jan. 27.—The Spanish boxing team to meet Ireland here tonight were received by Lord Mayor Sheehan at the City Hall today and given a cordial welcome. The team was subsequently taken on a tour of the city.

Martini gave a great display showing a much improved form than what he exhibited on Saturday night in Dublin when he was rather tired after the fight from Madrid.

He put his opponent down for the count of nine in the second round and kept full control of the fight thereafter.

Lightweight O. O'Connell of Spain beat E. Briggs of Ireland on points. Both fighters fought very well, and the Spanish boxer appeared surprised at the decision because the Irishman finished very strongly but, however, O'Connell had built up sufficient points in the first two rounds to win the fight.—Reuter.

JANY'S NEW RECORD

Aberdeen, Scotland, Jan. 27.—Alex Jany, French swimming champion, set up the sixth record of his Scottish tour here tonight when he swam the 50 yards free style in 23 seconds.

The previous all-comers Scottish record was 23.4 seconds, set up by George Anderson at Falkirk in 1935.

Robert Thompson of Scotland beat N. Christensen of Denmark in the 100 yards breaststroke in 70.0 seconds. Denmark beat a Scottish team in the 150 yards relay race in one minute 31 seconds.—Reuter.

Adm. Yates Stirling Dies In Sleep

Baltimore, Jan. 27.—Retired Rear Admiral Yates Stirling Junior, who stirred up many a public controversy during and after his 40 years in the Navy, died in his sleep today of a heart ailment. He would have been 70 in April.

Stirling served in the Philippines during the insurrection there and was one time commander of the Yangtze Patrol in China.—Associated Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. South America. 2. Very strong. 3. A violent, cold northwest wind, experienced in the Mediterranean and adjoining provinces. 4. The East India Company. 5. For their conservation of water. 6. It is in southern Belgium, northeast France and Rhenish Prussia.

New Cold Wave Sweeps America's Midwest

New York, Jan. 27.—America's Midwest shivered under a new wave of frigid weather today—the third cold wave in a week in which 150 deaths have been attributed to the weather.

BRIEF BUT INTENSE EARTHQUAKE

New York, Jan. 27.—A sharp earthquake about 3,800 miles from New York was recorded today on the Fordham University seismograph. The direction was undetermined.

The first shock was registered at 12:55.59 GMT, the second at 12:55.51 GMT.

Franklin Institute in Philadelphia reported it recorded "a light to moderate quake" about the same time some 4,000 miles away, but it was too weak to show definite time or direction.—Associated Press.

Probably Near Anywhere

Pasadena, Calif., Jan. 27.—Centre of a brief but intense earthquake today at Pasadena, as probably near San Jose, in the region of the Tongva Islands. Dr. Charles F. Richter said the shocks recorded here at 10:09.27 GMT and 10:18.36 GMT were about 5,300 miles distant and originated about 100 miles below the earth's surface.

In Honolulu, however, an observer for the Coast and Geodetic Survey suggested, on computations with Fordham and Philadelphia information, that the epicentre of the disturbance was in Alaska. His theory did not agree with a Berkeley report that the quake's centre was in Peru.—Associated Press.

Food Talks Start

Canberra, Jan. 27.—Mr. Reginald Pollard, Australian Minister for Commerce, opening talks with a British Food Mission today, announced that Australia had already entered a five-year agreement to send more butter and cheese to Britain.

Mr. Pollard assured the British Mission that Australia was anxious to expand food production. She was also eager to expand the production of ground nuts and vegetable oils in the mandated areas, where the output was now rising.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes before 10 a.m. Registered and Parcel mail close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2
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Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
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Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8
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Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9
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Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Shanghai, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
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Swatow, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Yokohama, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17
Closing Times by Air
Amoy, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Canton, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
Hongkong, 8 a.m. (reg.), 10 a.m. (ord.).
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